

PART IV.

BOMBAY PLANTS

used as medicines in the fresh state, not sold either by the druggists or the native herbalists.

Abelmoschus esculentus.—(Malvaceæ).

The capsules.

Bombay name.—*Bheñdá* भेंडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh capsules possess emollient, demulcent and diuretic properties.

They are used in catarrh, dysuria, hoarseness and in other affections of the throat and the air passages.

Abrus precatorius.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Guñjapána* गुंजपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—They are chewed, and the juice swallowed in hoarseness.

Acacia Arabica.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bábúlapána* बाबूळपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Poultices made of the bruised tender leaves are an excellent astringent and stimulant application to ulcers attended with sanious discharge.—(Drury).

Adansonia digitata.—(Bombacæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Gorakhchiñcha* गोरखचिंच, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh juice of the leaves mixed with powdered ginger together with the expressed juice of the fresh roots of *Salvadora Indica*, is applied with considerable benefit to painful joints, indolent syphilitic ulcers and chancres.

Ægle marmelos.—(Aurantiacæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Belapána* बेलपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in asthma, and a hot poultice is applied to the head in the delirium of fevers.

Agati grandiflora.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Agastipána* अगस्तीपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—An infusion of the leaves has cathartic properties. The juice is introduced into the nostrils in cases of fevers at the time of the accession.—(Drury).

Agave Americana.—(Amaryllidaceæ).

The roots and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅglianānasa* जंगलीअनानस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The roots are said to be diuretic and anti-syphilitic, and to be possessed of alterative properties. A thin slice of the large fleshy leaves makes a good poultice.—(Pharmacopæia of India).

Albizzia Lebbek.—(Leguminosæ).

The flowers and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sirasa* सिरस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The flowers are applied to boils, eruptions and swellings; and the leaves are useful in ophthalmia.—(Drury).

Aleuritis triloba.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The kernel of the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅgliakhrot* जंगलीअख्रोट, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The kernel is supposed to possess aphrodisiac properties. A mild aperient action has also been ascribed to the oil obtained from it.—(Kannylall Dey).

Allamanda cathartica.—(Apocynaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Jaharisonattakā* जहरीसोनट्टका, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant though an exotic, is now quite naturalised in Bombay. The native gardeners know it by the name of "Chimney glass."

An infusion of the leaves is cathartic, and is useful in painter's colic.—(Lindley).

Aloe perfoliata.—(Liliaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Korakañda* कोरकंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The common name is a corruption of the Sanscrit Kumâri kanda. The succulent pulp of the leaf is an excellent poultice to boils. The expressed juice, which contains mucilage and some aloe from the thick epidermis of the leaf, is administered mixed with honey to new-born children, both as a nourishment and a laxative.

Anisochilus carnosum.—(Labiatae).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ovâ* आवा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves bruised and mixed with sugar and sweet oil make a cooling application to the head.

It has stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant properties.—(Drury).

Anona squamosa.—(Anonaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sitâphalapâna* सीताफलपान, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A poultice of the leaves is applied to sores infested with maggots.

Argemone Mexicana.—(Papaveraceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Firaṅgīdhotrā* फिंरंगीधोत्रा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The yellow juice of the leaves is said to be very efficacious as an application to syphilitic sores. It is also dropped in the eyes in ophthalmia.

Arum campanulatum et sylvaticum.—(Araceæ).

The corm.

Bombay name.—*Surana* सुरण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Both the sweet and bitter varieties are used as dietetics, especially in hæmorrhoidal complaints.

Barleria prionitis.—(Acanthaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Vajradāntī* वज्रदंती, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves mixed with sugar and water is given to children in fevers and catarrhal affections —(Ainslie).

A tooth paste made of the astringent leaves and common salt is used to strengthen the gums and in tooth-ache due to caries.

Basella rubra.—(Chenopodiaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Lalamayāla* ललमयाळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Bachalā is the Hindi name of this plant from which the generic name seems to be taken.

The juice of the leaves is given to children suffering from catarrh, in doses of a teaspoonful three or four times a day.—(Drury).

Bauhinia tormentosa.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves, flowers, and bark.

Bombay name.—*Pivalākāñchana* पिवळाकांचन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The dried leaves and young flowers are given in dysenteric affections, and a decoction of the bark of the root is useful in liver complaints, and as a febrifuge.—(Drury).

Briedelia spinosa.—(Euphorbiacæ).

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Āsānā* आसाणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is highly astringent, and although not used in this Presidency medicinally, might well be utilised. The unripe berries also possess marked astringent properties.

Bryonia grandis.—(Cucurbitaceæ.)

The leaves, root, and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Teñdlā* तेंडळी, Marathi.

Kaṅdorī कंडोरी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The leaves boiled in water make a stimulating and rather an irritating poultice, which is frequently used as a discutient to carbuncles, buboes and abscesses. The root has also similar properties. The ripe fruit is used as an application to pityriasis.

Bryophyllum calycinum.—(Crassulaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ahirāvanamahirāvana* अहिरावणमहिरावण,
Marathi.

Zakhambhayāt शखम्हयात्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are considered as a valuable application in cases of foul ulcers, and in allaying inflammations.—(Ainslie).

The Unani Hakeems bruise the fresh leaves and use them to heal wounds and cuts—hence the Hindi name *Zakhambhayāt*—which means the healer of wounds.

Calonyction speciosum.—(Convolvulaceæ).

The bark of the root.

Bombay name.—*Somavela* सोमवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark of the root is purgative and is used as such by the natives. This is the Moon creeper of European writers.

Calotropis gigantea.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ruyi* रुयी, Marathi.*Āg* आग, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are used to foment the abdomen in cases of tympanitis, and as a poultice to inflammatory swellings. The juice is administered as an alterative in syphilis. As an external application it is used in cutaneous diseases and local swellings.

Capparis aphylla.—(Capparidaceæ).Bombay name.—*Kerā* केरा, *Karīla* करील, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The plant is useful in boils, eruptions and swellings.—(Drury).

Cassia alata.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Dādamardana* दादमर्दन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is a very good application to the chronic form of the common ring-worm.

Cassia Tora.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Tānkala* टांकळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The expressed juice of the leaves is applied to inflammation caused by the marking nut.

Cathartocarpus fistula.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bâhâvâ* बाहावा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is used as an application to dropsical swellings.

Celsia Coromandeliana.—(Scrophulariaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kutkî* कुटकी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The inspissated juice of the leaves has been used in cases of acute and chronic dysentery.—(Pharmacopœia of India.)

Ceratophyllum submersum.—(Ceratophylleæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Cevâla* शेवाळ, Marathi.REMARKS.—This plant as well as *Chara vulgaris*, *Najas Indica*, *Serpicula verticellata*, *Myriophyllum tetrandrum*, *Vallisneria Indica*, *Utricularia stellaris*, and some *Limnophilas*, are all called by the natives by the above name *Cevâla*. As some of them possess cooling properties they are used in fevers and inflammations.

Cerbera Thevetia.—(Apocynaceæ).

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Thivatî* थिवटी, *Pivalâkanhera* पिवळाकण्हेर,
Marathi.

REMARKS.—This shrub is now quite naturalised in Bombay. Like many of the Apocynads, it undoubtedly possesses powerful medicinal properties.

The bark is bitter and is powerfully cathartic. It is also said to be an excellent febrifuge. Two grains of the powdered bark are said to be equal to an ordinary dose of Cinchona.—(Lindley).

Chrysanthemum Indicum.—(Compositæ).

Flowers.

Bombay name.—*Cevatî* शेवती, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The flowers are used in the form of infusion, internally as well as externally, in the same way as chamomile flowers.

Cicca disticha.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The leaves, and the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kântha-âvala* कांठआवळा, Marathi.

Harfalevadi हर्फालेवडी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves is diaphoretic.—(Drury).

The leaves macerated in cold water produce a mucilage which is used in the treatment of gonorrhœa. A syrup of the ripe fruits is frequently used by the Hakeems as an excellent adjunct to expectorant mixtures.

Cicendia hyssopifolia.—(Gentianaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kadavindiyi* कडवीनायी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant, as well as *Ophelia multiflora*, a member of the same Natural Order, are both indiscriminately used here as bitters, and are known by the above vernacular name. It is a small annual, with an intensely bitter taste, and possessing marked tonic and febrifuge properties. It is generally used in conjunction with black pepper in the form of a decoction.

Cicer arietinum.—(Leguminosæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Chand* चणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh plant is thrown into boiling water and the patient made to sit over the steam for the relief of the pain in dysmenorrhœa.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

The boiled leaves are applied as a poultice to sprains and dislocated limbs. The fresh juice, expressed from the leaves, is mixed with crude carbonate of potash and administered in dyspepsia with evident benefit.

Cissampelos Pareira.—(Menispermaceæ).

The roots.

Bombay name.—*Nirvishî* निर्विषी, *Venivela* वेणिवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This creeper is very common in the hedges in Bombay. The natives do not seem to know it by any name,

neither do they understand any of its medicinal virtues. It was however well known to the ancients, and is found frequently mentioned in the old Sanscrit works on *Materia Medica*.

The second name *Venivela*, (Anglice, Braided creeper) although of Sanscrit origin, is that by which this plant is known in Ceylon; and the author deems it as the most appropriate since the female inflorescence in long racemes with its large round bracts has a resemblance to the plaited hair of Hindoo females.

The roots possess tonic and diuretic properties, and exercise a specific influence over the mucous membrane of the urinary organs.—(Lindley's *Flora Medica*).

Clerodendron inerme.—(Verbenaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Vanajâr* वनजाई, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a weak straggling shrub, growing along the sea coast. The thick succulent leaves are very bitter, and on expression yield a large quantity of thickish somewhat mucilaginous juice with a slightly saline but intensely bitter taste. Although not generally known, it has of late been used as a febrifuge and antiperiodic with marked benefit. (Dr. Hojel).

Clerodendron infortunatum.—(Verbenaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Bhândîra* भांडीर, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—The fresh juice of the leaves is employed as a vermifuge and also as a bitter tonic and febrifuge in malarious fevers, especially in those of children.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Cocos Nucifera.—(Palmaceæ).

The oil.

Bombay name.—*Nāralatela* नारळतेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh oil is prepared for medicinal purposes by boiling the milk of the ripe cocoanut. It is used as an application for burns and in baldness.

The expressed juice has been successfully employed in debility and in incipient phthisis.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Colocasia antiquorum.—(Araceæ).

The petioles.

Bombay name.—*Alā* आळू, Marathi.

The expressed juice of the petioles is styptic and promote healing by first intention. It is sometimes used in earache and otorrhoea.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Cordia angustifolia.—(Cordiaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Goṇḍanī* गोंदणी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is used as a demulcent in dysuria.

Cordia latifolia.—(Cordiaceæ).

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Bhokara* भोकर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is a mild astringent, and its decoction is used for gargles in sore mouth.

Cratæva Nurvala.—(Capparidaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Vâyavarnâ* वायवर्णा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are somewhat aromatic and bitter, and are also considered stomachic.—(Ainslie).

Crescentia Cujete.—(Crescentiæ).

The pulp of the fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kâlabâsh* कालाबाष, African.

REMARKS.—This tree, though an exotic, is now quite naturalised in Bombay and bears fruit.

The pulp of the fruit is used as a poultice for bruises and inflammations. A syrup prepared from it is believed to have expectorant properties.—(Lindley).

Crinum Asiaticum.—(Amaryllidaceæ).

The leaves and the roots.

Bombay name.—*Nâgadavana* नागदवण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves, made warm and smeared over with castor oil, are used as fomentations to sprained and inflamed joints. The roots have emetic properties.—(Drury).

Desmodium triflorum.—(Leguminosæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅglīmethī* जंगलीमेथी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This prostrate annual grows all over the Presidency in the monsoon. A paste, made of the bruised leaves and mixed with Kamala, is an useful application to indolent sores and itch. In the Mofussil the fresh juice of the plant is given to children in coughs.

Emilia sonchifolia.—(Compositæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Sādhīmaṅḍī* साधीमंढी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is an annual and grows commonly in the cold season.

A decoction of the plant is said to be a febrifuge. Mixed with sugar it is given in bowel complaints.—(Drury).

Epicarpurus orientalis.—(Moraceæ).

The juice and the bark.

Bombay name.—*Kharotā* खरोता, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The milky juice is applied to cracks in the feet and excoriations of the skin. The whole tree is said to possess astringent and antiseptic properties.—(Drury).

Euphorbia antiquorum.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The juice of the stem.

Bombay name.—*Naraseja* नरसेज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice is used as a counter-irritant for rheumatic pains.

Euphorbia nereifolia.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The juice of the stem.

Bombay name.—*Thora* थोर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice is purgative, but very uncertain in its action. It is however used as such by the poorer classes in the Mofussil.

Euphorbia Tithymaloides.—(Euphorbiaceæ).

The juice and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Cenda* शेंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant is a native of America, but has become acclimatized and grows freely in all parts of India. The milky juice, obtained by pricking the succulent stems and fleshy leaves, is applied to itch and scorpion bites.

A decoction of the plant is said to be useful in venereal complaints and in suppression of the menses.—(Lindley).

Ficus religiosa.—(Moraceæ).

The seeds, bark, the young shoots and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Pimpala* पिंपळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The seeds of this tree are said to possess cooling and alterative properties. The leaves and young shoots have a purgative action. An infusion of the bark is said to be given in scabies.—(Drury).

Garcinia purpurea.—(Clusiaceæ).

The bark and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ratāmbasāla* रतंबसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is used internally in bilious complaints, and also to arrest hæmorrhage from the bowels. Externally it is applied in erythema. The juice of the leaves is used as a cooling drink, and as an application in Urticaria.

Gendarussa vulgaris.—(Acanthaceæ).

The leaves and tender stalks.

Bombay name.—*Kālā-adūlasā* कालअडुळसा Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a very common plant and is used for borders in gardens; however, being a native of Malabar, it is never found growing wild here. The generic name is taken from the Tamil Gandharosa by which appellation it is known in the Madras Presidency and in Malabar.

The leaves and tender stalks are said to be useful in chronic rheumatism, fever and cough. Externally it is used for medicated fomentations in grandular swellings and diseases of the joints.—(Drury).

Gmelina Asiatica.—(Verbenaceæ).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Gumrudu* गुमुदु, Telagu.

REMARKS.—This shrub is found growing in Bombay in certain gardens, but is never found wild in the Presidency.

The root is demulcent. Another species the *G. parviflora*, has also the property of rendering water mucilaginous, and hence is employed to allay the scalding in gonorrhœa.—(Roxburgh).

Guilandina Bonduc.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sâgaragotâ* सागरगोटा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves is given in fevers. The leaves themselves are said to possess emmenagogue and astringent properties.—(Drury).

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis.—(Malvaceæ).

The buds, leaves, and root.

Bombay name.—*Jâsavañda* जासवंद Marathi.

REMARKS.—The variety with pure white flowers is the only one that is used medicinally. The buds are employed in the cure of seminal weakness and cystitis. Seven young mucilaginous leaves are eaten daily in the morning in mild forms of gonorrhœa; but the root is more commonly employed, being also valuable in coughs. It seems to possess properties similar to those of *Althœa radix* of the Pharmacopœia.

Holostemma Rheedii.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Sidodi* सिदोडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The pulverised root made into a paste with water is applied to the eyes in ophthalmia.

Hoya viridiflora.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The root, leaves, and tender stalks.

Bombay name.—*Dorî* देरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This creeper is very common in the hedges during the monsoon. The natives on this side do not seem to know its medicinal properties. According to Dr. Wight the root and tender stalks are expectorant, while the leaves dipped in oil may be used as discutients and to promote suppuration in abscesses and boils.

Indigofera enneaphylla.—(Leguminosæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhurîguli* भुरिगुली, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a common prostrate annual growing generally by roadsides and in stiff pasture lands. It is only found in the rainy season.

The juice of the leaves is said to be antiscorbutic, and alterative in old venereal complaints.—(Ainslie).

Ipomœa pescaprae.—(Convolvaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Maryâdâvela* मर्यादावेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the Mârjad of the Hakeems. The boiled leaves are used as poultices to inflamed parts and to foment painful joints.

Jasminum Sambac.—(Jasminaceæ.)

The Flowers.

Bombay name.—*Mográ* मोग्रा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—According to the Pharmacopœia of India the fresh flowers possess considerable power as a lactifuge, and are effectual in arresting the secretion of milk in the puerperal state in cases of threatened abscess. For this purpose two or three handfuls of the bruised flowers are applied to each breast and renewed twice or thrice a day. The secretion is sometimes arrested in about twenty four hours, though it generally requires two or even three days.

Jussiaea vilosa.—(Onagraceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Panalavañga* पानलवंग, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The plant, reduced to a pulp and steeped in butter milk, is considered useful in dysentery; a decoction is used as a vermifuge and purgative.—(Ainslie).

Kigelia pinnata.—(Crescentaiceæ).

The fruit.

Bombay name.—*Kāfrītavaseñ* काफ्रीतवसें, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Although a native of Madagascar, this tree grows in Bombay very freely and produces its gigantic cucumber-like fruits in great abundance.

The pulp, when fresh, possesses a sweetish taste; it is said to have expectorant properties, and is well worthy of trial.

Lagenaria vulgaris.—(Cucurbitaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kadavādudhyā* कडवादुध्या, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves mixed with sugar is used in jaundice.

Leea macrophylla.—(Vitaceæ.)

The root.

Bombay name.—*Dindā* दिंडा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This herbaceous annual is very common in Salsette and other parts of the Presidency in the rainy season. According to Dr. Roxburgh the mucilaginous root is astringent and is a reputed remedy for ringworm.

Luffa amara.—(Cucurbitaceæ)

The fresh stalks.

Bombay name.—*Kadudodakā* कडुदोडका, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The whole plant is frequently used by the poorer classes as a cathartic and emetic. But on account of the uncertainty and violence of its action it is not much resorted to. The fruit and the seeds also possess similar properties.

According to Dr. Green this plant possesses tonic as well as powerfully diuretic properties when given in infusion in doses of from one to two fluid ounces three or four times a day. Two drams of the fresh stalks are infused in a pint of boiling water.—(Pharmacopœia of India).

Mentha Piperita.—(Labiatae).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Peppermint* पेपरमिन्त, English.

REMARKS.—Although a native of Europe this useful plant is now commonly cultivated in gardens. It is highly prized by the natives for its stomachic and cordial virtues. As a remedy in flatulency and indigestion, an infusion of the leaves is used in conjunction with tea.

Michelia champaca.—(Magnoliaceae).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Sonachāmpā* सेनचांपा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves, anointed with ghee (clarified butter) and sprinkled over with powder of cumin-seeds, are put round the head in puerperal mania, delirium and in cases of maniacal excitement.

Mimosa sensitiva.—(Leguminosae).

The root.

Bombay name.—*Lājālū* लाजालू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root in decoction is prescribed in gravel.—(Ainslie.)

Mimusops kanki.

The bark and leaves.

Bombay name.—*Kānkī* कांकी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Only a single specimen of this elegant tree is seen growing in Bombay near the Colaba terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The bark is astringent and yields a kind of gummy fluid. The leaves ground and mixed with turmeric and ginger are used as cataplasms for tumours. (abscesses ?).—(Drury).

Mirabilis jalapa.—(Onagraceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Gul-i-Abbās* गुलेआबास्, Persian.

REMARKS.—The common Marathi name, Gulbas, by which this plant is recognised here is a corruption of the original Persian name. The leaves boiled in water are used as a stimulating poultice to boils and buboes. The roots are starchy and are said to possess purgative properties similar to those of jalap.

Mollugo Spergula.

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Jharasa* झरस, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant grows in abundance in dried up water pits and other moist places after the monsoon. It is frequently used as a vegetable and is believed to promote digestion.

The bitter leaves are esteemed as stomachic, aperient and antiseptic; and are given in infusion in suppressed lochia. Moistened with castor oil and applied warm, they are said to be a good remedy in earache.—(Ainslie).

Momordica charantia.—(Cucurbitaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Kārelā* कारेला, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves mixed with warm water is reckoned anthelmintic. The whole plant is used as an external application to leprous and malignant ulcers.—(Drury).

Morinda citrifolia.—(Rubiaceæ).

The fruit and leaves.

Bombay name.—*Āla* आळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fruit is said to be deobstruent and emmenagogue. The expressed juice of the leaves is externally applied in gout to relieve the pain. It is also used as an application to wounds and ulcers.—(Drury).

Musa paradisiaca.—(Musaceæ).

The juice from the spadix and the underground stem.

Bombay name.—*Kela* केळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice, exuding from the cut spadix, is highly astringent and is used as a styptic to stop bleeding from wounds and cut surfaces. The juice obtained by pounding and pressing the underground stem, mixed with cocoanut oil, boiled and scented is used to promote the growth of hair. The juice from the leaf stalks is given as an anthelmintic and

in dysentery. It is also used by the native chemists to prepare their celebrated Loha Bhasma—iron ashes—which is oxycarbonate of iron.

Nyctanthes arbortristis.—(Jasminaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Pārijātaka* पारिजातक, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—The leaves beaten to a pulp and made into boluses with crude moist brown sugar (jaggery) are given in intermittent fevers four hours before the expected attack. Their administration is said to make the patient very thirsty, but no water is given him. The native practitioners affirm that this treatment invariably proves successful.

Ocimum sanctum.—(Labiatae).

The leaves and root.

Bombay name.—*Tulasi* तुळसी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The expressed juice of the fresh leaves is useful in earache. Mixed with lime juice, it is applied to ringworm.

Odina wodier.—(Terebinthaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Cimati* शिमटी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves boiled in oil are externally applied to bruises.—(Wight). The fresh leaves, made into a paste with

water and a little powdered black pepper, form an excellent application for the relief of rheumatic pains.

Oxalis corniculata.—(Oxalidæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Amboti* अंबोती, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant is very common everywhere and in all seasons. It has a pleasant acid taste and possesses some astringency; hence it is useful in mild cases of dysentery.

Oxalis sensitiva.—(Oxalidæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Lajri* लाजरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This pretty little annual is not so very common as the above. It grows in moist woods and shady places in the monsoon. It is not used medicinally in this Presidency but according to Dr. Ainslie it possesses tonic properties.

Oxystelma esculentum.—(Asclepiadaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Dugdhikā* दुग्धिका, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—This beautiful plant grows at the close of the rains in rice fields. It has a very bitter taste and is said to possess marked antiperiodic virtues. According to Dr. Lindley an infusion of the leaves is useful in aphthous affections of the throat. The native practitioners ascribe to it galactagogue properties, probably from the whole plant being milky.

Pentaptera Arjuna....(Combretaceæ).

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Arjuna* अर्जून, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark is in great repute as a tonic, and externally as a vulnerary.

Phaseolus trilobus.—(Leguminosæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅglimatha* जंगलीमठ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves are considered sedative, cooling, antibilious and tonic. Externally they are said to be useful as an application to weak eyes.

Piper Betel.—(Piperaceæ).

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Nāgavela* नागवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves besmeared with oil and slightly warmed are used as an application to the chest and the abdomen in painful affections of these parts.

Pistia Stratiotes.—(Pistiaceæ).

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Praçñī* प्रश्नी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—This remarkable plant is common in the tanks and ponds of this Presidency, and is generally known by the vernacular name Gondāla. The Vaidyas ascribe cooling and demulcent properties to this aquatic.

Drury says that the leaves are made into poultices and applied to hæmorrhoids. Mixed with rice and cocoanut milk they are useful in dysentery, and with rose water and sugar in cough and asthma.

Plumeria acuminata.—(Apocynaceæ.)

The leaves and the milk.

Bombay name.—*Kherachâmpâ* खेरचांपा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The leaves made into a poultice are used to dispel swellings; the milk is used as a rubifacient in rheumatic pains. The root is a violent cathartic, and the blunt ended branches are used to procure abortion.

Poinciana pulcherrima.—(Leguminosæ.)

The leaves, the root, and the seeds.

Bombay name.—*Gulmohara* गुल्मोहर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The root is acid and tonic. The leaves and flowers possess febrifuge properties, and the former are also used as a substitute for senna. The seeds in powder are employed as a remedy in colicky pains. (Drury).

Pongamia glabra.—(Leguminosæ.)

The leaves, and the bark.

Bombay name.—*Karañja* करंज, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the leaves is used for medicated baths and fomentations in cases of rheumatic pains. The fresh bark is used internally in the treatment of bleeding piles.

Portulaca quadrifida.—(Portulacaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Khatachâval-ke-bhâjî* खटेचाकलीकाभाजी,
Hindi.

Bârikaghola बारीकघोळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves bruised are applied in erysipelas.—(Drury.)

The expressed juice of the whole plant, mixed with salt and sugar, is used in the Deccan in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa.

Psidium pyrifera.—(Myrtaceæ.)

The root bark.

Bombay name.—*Jâmbasâla* जांबसाल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is an excellent astringent and is used in powder in the diarrhœa of children.

Quisqualis Indica.—(Combretaceæ.)

The seeds.

Bombay name.—*Lâlachâmbelî* लालचंबेली, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This beautiful scandent shrub, although a native of the Spice Islands, grows very freely in this Presidency. It is generally known as the Rangoon creeper and is to be met with in many gardens. It flowers abundantly, but rarely ripens its seed. According to some writers it never produces seeds in this country, but the author has been informed by his friend Dr. Lisboa that he has seen the plant ripening its seed.

The fruit is a favourite remedy of the Chinese in lumbrici. Four or five seeds, bruised and administered in the form of an electuary, suffice for the expulsion of the entozoa.—(Drury).

Raphanus sativus.—(Cruciferae.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Mulâ* मुळा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the leaves of the common radish is much used as a diuretic and lithontriptic, and as a vehicle for alkaline salts.

Ricinus communis—(Euphorbiaceæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Erañda* एरंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The fresh leaves, heated and applied to the breasts and kept on from twelve to twenty-four hours, will not fail to bring on the flow of milk after child-birth. The same applied to the abdomen will promote the menstrual discharge.—(Ainslie).

The fresh leaves, smeared over with clarified butter or sweet oil, are used as a cooling application to the head in certain forms of headache and dimness of vision.

Sesbania Egyptiaca—(Leguminosæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Ravásina* रवासीन, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Two varieties of this plant are found growing in Bombay.—*S. bicolor* and *S. concolor*. The leaves of the former, known to the natives as Kali or the black *Ravásina*, are used as poultices to promote suppuration. The latter, known as Pivali or the yellow *Ravásina*, is not used medicinally.

Sida cordifolia—(Malvaceæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Chikana* चिकणा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This pretty annual grows everywhere in this Presidency during the rainy season. Like all Malvaceous plants it possesses mucilaginous properties. According to Dr. Lindley the fresh leaves, mixed with rice, are given to alleviate bloody flux.

Sleichera trijuga.—(Sapindaceæ.)

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Kusama* कुसम, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark mixed with oil is applied for the cure of itch and other cutaneous diseases.

Spermacoce hispida.—(Rubiaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Madanaghañtī* मदनघंटी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—The root possesses properties similar to Sarsaparilla. It is used as an alterative, and is generally prescribed in the form of a decoction.—(Ainslie).

Spilanthes oleracea.—(Compositæ.)

The flower heads.

Bombay name.—*Achharabōñḍī* अच्छरबोंडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This composite is nowhere found wild in this Presidency, but is commonly met with in gardens, where on account of its somewhat acrid taste and sialogogue properties it is generally mistaken for the true Pellitory.

An affection of the under surface of the tongue prevails in Belgaum and the Concans, in which the flowerheads are applied in conjunction with a little salt to the affected part. They act as a sialogogue and relieve the inflammation.

Sterculia foetida.—(Sterculiaceæ.)

The bark and the leaves.

Bombay name.—*Goladārū* गोळदारू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark and the leaves have aperient and diuretic properties.—(Ainslie.)

This tree is commonly called Deodāra by the natives, which is properly the name of *Pinus Deodora*.

Terminalia catappa.—(Combretaceæ.)

The bark.

Bombay name.—*Jaṅglībadāma* जंगलीवदाम, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The bark possesses marked astringent properties and might be used for gargles and washes.

Thespesia populnea.—(Malvaceæ.)

The fruit and the bark.

Bombay name.—*Bheṅḍa* भेंड, Marathi.REMARKS.—The capsule, *Bheṅḍūkā*, is filled with a yellow pigment very like liquid gamboge in appearance, and is used as an external application in scabies and other cutaneous affections. A decoction of the bark is used as a wash for the same purpose. Taken internally it is reputed to be an alterative.—(Drury).**Tiaridium Indicum.**—(Ehretiaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Bhuruṅḍī* भुरुंडी, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—This is a very common plant and grows abundantly during and after the rains on rubbish mounds and other like places. According to Drury the whole plant is astringent. The juice is applied to gum boils and pimples on the face, and dropped into the eyes in ophthalmia. Externally applied it allays inflammation.—(Useful Plants of India.)

Urena lobata.—(Malvaceæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Vana bheṅḍa* वनभेंड, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A decoction of the root and stem of this plant

is useful as a remedy in colic from flatus. The flowers, in decoction, make a useful and demulcent drink in chronic coughs.

Vitis carnosia.—(Vitaceæ.)

The leaves.

Bombay name.—*Odī* ओडी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is a very common creeper and grows extensively on hedges. A poultice of the leaves is very stimulating and is used in indolent boils to promote their suppuration.

Vitis quadrangularis.—(Vitaceæ.)

The stem.

Bombay name —*Haraçañkara* हरशंकर, Sanscrit.

Kāñdavela कांडवेल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The juice of the stem is dropped in the ear in otorrhœa and in the nose in epistaxis. This creeper on account of its quadrangular stems is often confounded with *Cereus grandiflorus*, an epiphytal cactus. Dr. Ainslie, on the authority of Forskahl, states that the Arabs when suffering from affections of the spine sleep on beds made of these stems.

Wedelia calendulacea.—(Compositæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Pivalā bhāñgrā* पिवळाभांग्रा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This plant, though rare, is found growing in the suburbs of Bombay at the end of the rains. It possesses a Terebinthaceous smell and is used internally in the form of a decoction in uterine hæmorrhage and in menorrhagia.

Xanthium Indicum.—(Compositæ.)

The plant.

Bombay name.—*Cañkeçvara* शंकेश्वर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This curious looking Composite, though not very common in Bombay, is to be met with in parts of the Tanna collectorate and in Salsette. It prefers dried up water holes and grows after the monsoon.

The whole plant is supposed to possess powerful diaphoretic and sedative properties. It is generally administered in the form of a decoction, and is said to be very efficacious in long standing cases of malarious fevers. Its European congener *X. spinosum*, according to a recent communication to the *Lancet*, has been found beneficial in some well marked cases of hydrophobœa in Italy. Whether our plant possesses similar virtues remains to be determined.

Zanonia Indica.—(Cucurbitaceæ.)

The leaves and fruit.

Bombay name.—*Chirpotî* चिरपोटी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This beautiful and rare creeper is found growing in certain stony soils in Deccan Hyderabad. The leaves are used in baths for the relief of nervous complaints.

Beaten up with milk of butter they are used as an anodyne application.—(Drury).

The fruits are said to possess very acrid cathartic properties. The Hakims assert that the fresh juice is very efficacious as an antidote in the venomous bites of the Gecko, known in the Deccan by the name *Shâh-i-alam* or king of the world.